RayBio® Rat Cytokine Antibody Array G Series

Patent Pending Technology

User Manual (Revised Aug. 25, 2008)

RayBio® Rat Cytokine Antibody Array G Series 2 (Cat# AAR-CYT-G1-4)
RayBio® Rat Cytokine Antibody Array G Series 2 (Cat# AAR-CYT-G2-4)

RayBio® Custom Rat Cytokine Antibody Array G Series 1 (Cat# AAR-CUST-G)

RayBio® Rat Cytokine Antibody Array G Series 1 Service (Cat# AAR-SER-G)

Please read the manual carefully before you start your experiment

RayBiotech, Inc.

We Provide You With Excellent
Protein Array Systems And Service

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RayBiotech, Inc.

RayBio® Rat Cytokine Antibody Array G Series Protocol

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Introduction……..……...	2
	How It Works……..……	4
II.	Materials Provided……..	5
	Additional Materials Required……	5
III.	Overview and General Considerations……	6
	A. Preparation of Samples……	6
	B. Handling Glass Chips …….	6
	C. Incubation……	7
IV.	Protocol……	7
	A. Blocking and Incubation…….	7
	B. Detection…….	10
V.	Interpretation of Results……..	11
VI.	Troubleshooting Guide……	15
VII.	Reference List…….	16

Cytokine Antibody Arrays are RayBiotech patent-pending technology.

RayBio® is the trademark of RayBiotech, Inc.

I. Introduction

All cell functions, including cell proliferation, cell death and differentiation, as well as maintenance of health status and development of disease, are controlled by many genes and signaling pathways. New techniques such as cDNA microarrays have enabled us to analyze the global gene expression [1-3]. However, almost all cell functions are executed by proteins, which cannot be studied by DNA and RNA alone. Experimental analysis clearly shows a disparity between the relative expression levels of mRNA and their corresponding proteins [4]. Therefore, it is critical to analyze the protein profile. Currently, two-dimensional polyacrylamide SDS page coupled with mass spectrometry is the mainstream approach to analyzing multiple protein expression levels [5,6]. However, the requirement of sophisticated devices and the lack of quantitative measurements greatly limit its broad application. Thus, no simple, cost effective, and rapid method of analysis of multiple protein expression levels has been available to researchers until now.

Our RayBio® Rat Cytokine Antibody Array is the first commercially available rat cytokine antibody array system [7-11]. By using the RayBiotech system, scientists can rapidly and accurately identify the expression profiles of multiple cytokines in several hours inexpensively.

The RayBiotech kit (G series) is a glass chip format. The kit provides a highly sensitive approach to simultaneously detect multiple cytokine expression levels from cell culture supernatant, patient's serum, tissue lysate and other sources. The arrays are manufactured using non-contact arrayer. The experimental procedure is simple and can be performed in any laboratory. The signals from G series arrays are detected using a laser scanner.

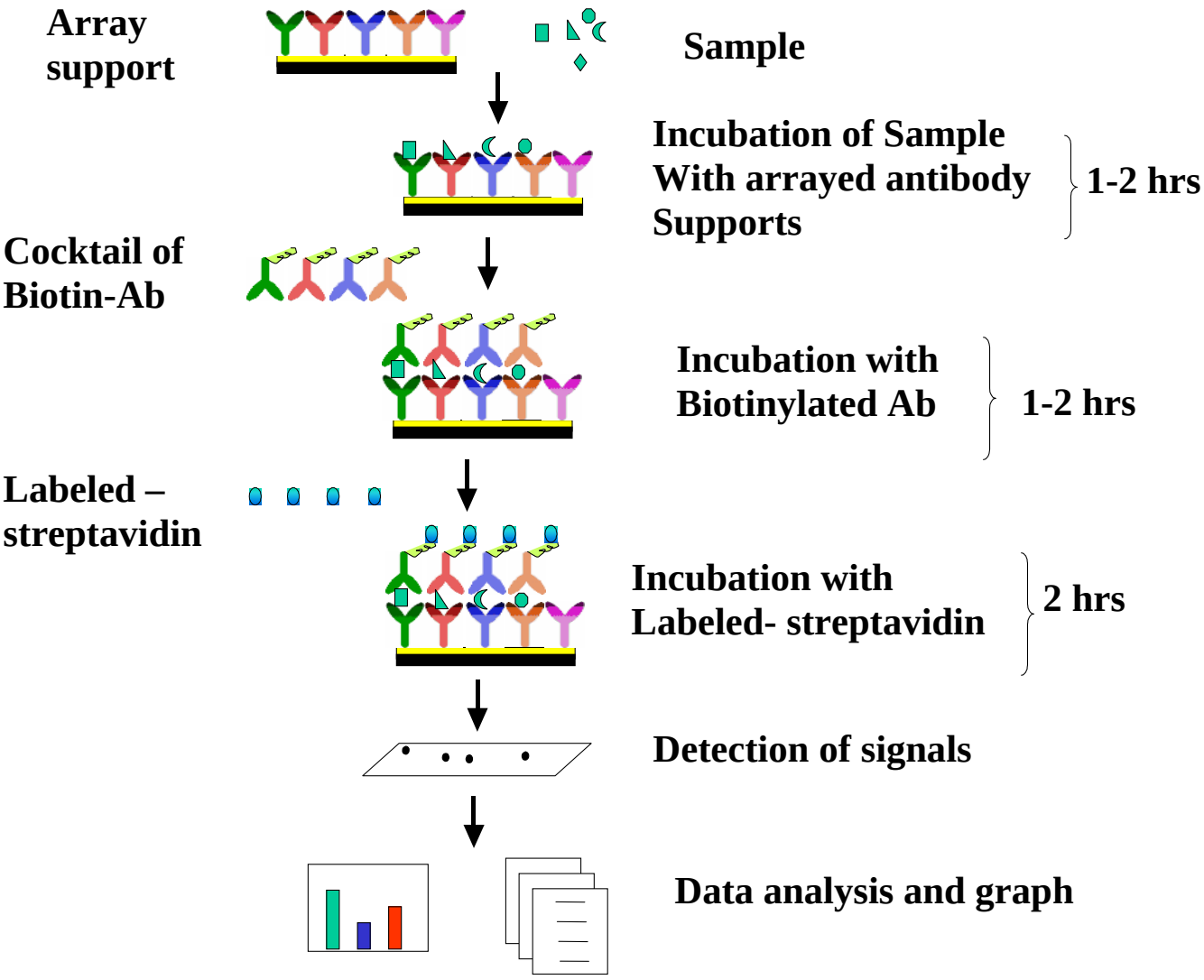
Besides the products listed in this manual, RayBiotech also provides RayBio® Mouse Cytokine Antibody Array G series 1000 for simultaneous detection of 96 mouse cytokines in single experiment. RayBiotech also provides RayBio® Human Cytokine Antibody Array G series 2000 which is the only product available in the market that can detect 174 human cytokines in single experiment. We also provide quantitative antibody arrays which can

quantitatively measure multiple protein expression in antibody array technology.

Pathway-specific array systems allow investigators to focus on the specific problem and are becoming an increasingly powerful tool in cDNA microarray system. RayBiotech's first protein array system, known as RayBio® Rat Cytokine Antibody Array, is particularly useful compared with the Rat cytokine cDNA microarray system. Besides the ability to detect protein expression, RayBiotech's system is a more accurate reflection of active cytokine levels because it only detects secreted cytokines, and no amplification step is needed. Furthermore, it is much simpler, faster, environmentally friendlier, and more sensitive.

Simultaneous detection of multiple cytokines undoubtedly provides a powerful tool to study cytokines. Cytokines play an important role in innate immunity, apoptosis, angiogenesis, cell growth and differentiation [12]. Cytokines are involved in most disease processes, including cancer and cardiac diseases. The interaction between cytokines and the cellular immune system is a dynamic process. The interactions of positive and negative stimuli, and positive as well as negative regulatory loops are complex and often involve multiple cytokines.

Here's how it works



II. Materials Provided

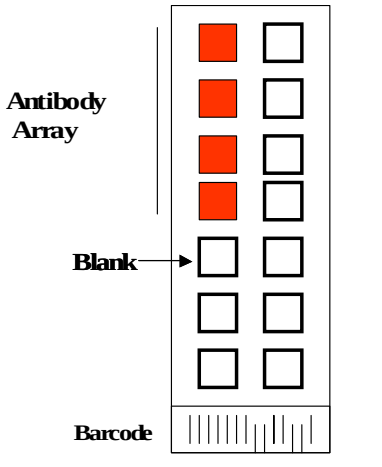
Upon receipt, all components of the RayBio® Rat Cytokine Antibody Array kit should be stored at -20^{0}C. At -20^{0}C the kit will retain complete activity for up to 6 months. Once thawed, the glass chips, Fluorescent dye-streptavidin and 2X Blocking Buffer should be kept at –20^{0}C and all other component should be stored at 4^{0}C. Use within three months after reagents have been thawed. Please use within six months of purchase.

- RayBio® Rat Cytokine Antibody Microarray slides (4 subarrays)
- Biotin-Conjugated Anti-Cytokines (1 tube, each tube for 4 well)
- 1,500X Fluorescent dye-Conjugated Streptavidin (cy3 equivalent, 1 tube)
- 2X Blocking Buffer (5ml)
- 20X Wash Buffer I (30ml)
- 20X Wash Buffer II (30ml)
- 2X Cell Lysis Buffer (10 ml)
- RayBio® G series antibody array accessory (including slide incubation chamber, Gasket, Protective cover, Snap-on sides and adhesive film)
- Manual

Additional Materials Required

- Orbital shaker
- Laser scanner for fluorescence detection
- Aluminum foil
- Distilled water
- Plastic box

Layout of Rat G series



4 arrays in one glass chip

III. Overview and General Considerations

A. Preparation of Samples

- Use serum-free conditioned media if possible.
- If serum-containing conditioned media is required, use serum as control since many types of sera contain cytokines.
- For cell lysates and tissue lysates, we recommend using 1X Cell Lysis Buffer to extract proteins from cell or tissue (e.g. using homogenizer). After extraction, spin the sample and save supernatant for experiment. Determine protein concentration. Dilute 2X Cell Lysis Buffer with H_2O (we recommend adding proteinase inhibitors to Cell Lysis Buffer before use). Prepare relative concentrated lysate since we recommend diluting lysate at least 10 folds with Blocking Buffer for array assay.
- We recommend using
  50 to 100 µl of cell culture supernatant
  or
  50 to 100 µl of original or 5-fold diluted serum or plasma
  or
  20-200 µg of protein for cell lysates and tissue lysates.

If you experience high background, you may further dilute your sample.

B. Handling glass chips

- The microarray slides are sensitive, do not touch the surface. Hold the slides by the edges only.
- Handle all buffers and slides with latex free gloves.
- Avoid breaking glass slide.
- Handle glass chip in clean environment

C. Incubation

- Completely cover array area with sample or buffer during incubation, and cover the incubation chamber with adhesive film or plastic sheet protector to avoid drying.
- Avoid foaming during incubation steps.

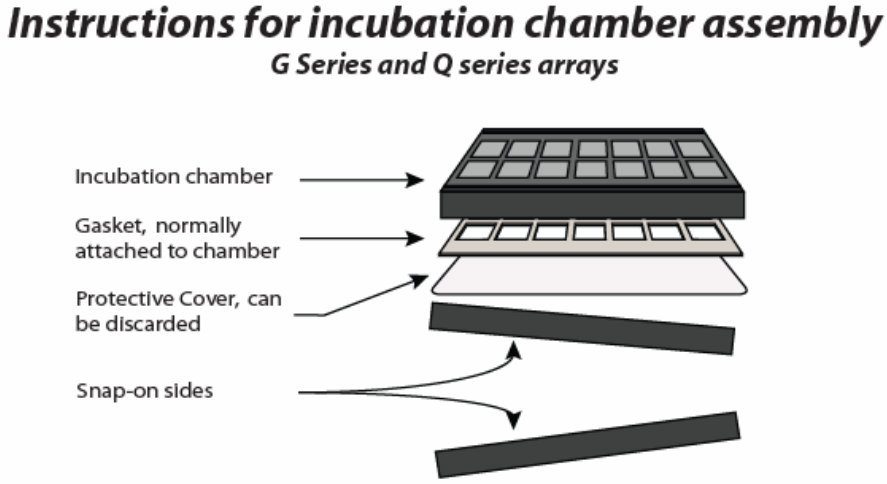
- Perform all incubation and wash steps under gentle rotation.
- Cover the incubation chamber with adhesive film during incubation, particularly when incubation is more than 2 hours or 50 μl of sample or reagent is used.
- Avoid cross-contamination from overflowing solution to neighboring wells.
- Several incubation steps such as step 3 (blocking), step 4 (sample incubation), step 9 (biotin-Ab incubation) or step 12(Fluorescent dye-streptavidin incubation) may be done at 4^0C for overnight. Please make sure to cover the incubation chamber tightly to prevent evaporation.

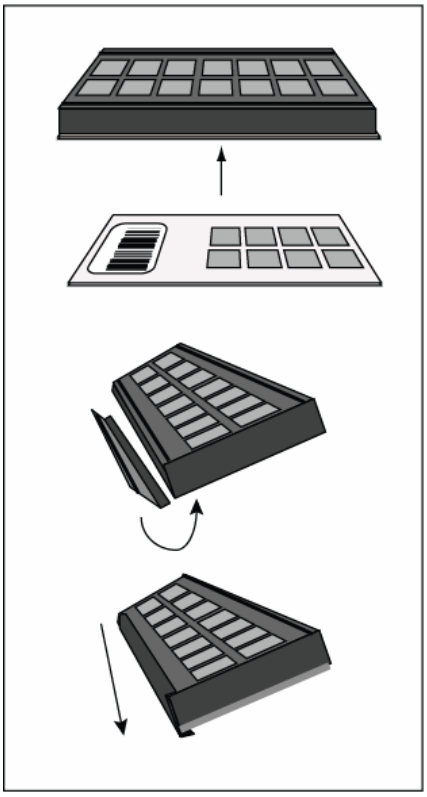
IV. Protocol

A. Blocking and Incubation

1. Take the glass chip out from the box. Let air dry for 2 hours.

2. Assemble the glass chip into incubation chamber and incubation frame as shown below. (Note: if you slide has be assembled, you can go to step 3 directly).


Instructions for incubation chamber assembly
G Series and Q series arrays
Incubation chamber
Gasket, normally attached to chamber
Protective Cover, can be discarded
Snap-on sides



1 Carefully place slide at bottom of the chamber as shown. The slide will adhere somewhat to the bottom. Warning: the slide is fragile, so do not apply more than gentle force to the apparatus.

2 While gently holding chamber and slide, place side on chamber as shown, beginning with bottom flap first.

3 Then, press the top of the side into grove on chamber, and then apply even, gentle pressure from one end to the other. Repeat this procedure with the other side.

You can practice assembling device using a blank glass slide. After assembled, add 100 µl of dye and let stand for couple hours. If it is not leaking, assemble is successful.

3. Add 100 µl 1 X Blocking Buffer into each well and incubate at room temperature for 30 min to block slides. Dilute 2X Blocking Buffer with H_2O. Make sure no bubbles are in the well.

Note: only add reagents to wells printed with antibodies.

4. Decant Blocking Buffer from each well. Add 50 to 100 µl of each sample to each array. Incubate arrays with sample at room temperature for 1 to 2 hours. Dilute sample using 1X Blocking Buffer if necessary.

Note: We recommend using 50 to 100 µl of conditioned media or 50 to 100 µl of original or 2-5 fold diluted serum or plasma or 10-200 ug of protein for cell lysates and tissue lysates. ***Dilute the lysate at least 10 folds with 1 X blocking buffer to make a total volume of 50 to 100 µl. Make sure there is no bubble in the wells.***

Note: The amount of sample used depends on the abundance of cytokines. More samples can be used if signals are too weak. If signals are too strong, the sample can be diluted further.

Note: Incubation may be done at 4^0C for overnight.

5. Decant the samples from each well, and wash 5 times with 150 µl of 1X Wash Buffer I at room temperature with gentle shaking. 2 min per wash. Dilute 20X Wash Buffer I with H_2O. Completely remove wash buffer I in each wash step.

Note: avoid solution flowing into neighboring wells.

6. Put the glass chip with frame into a box with 1X Wash Buffer I (cover the whole glass slide and frame with Wash Buffer I), and wash at room temperature with gentle shaking for 20 min.

7. Decant the 1X Wash Buffer I from each well, Put the glass chip with frame into the box with 1XWash Buffer II (cover the whole glass slide and frame with Wash Buffer II), and wash 2 times at room temperature with gentle shaking for 5 min. Remove all of Wash Buffer II in the well. Dilute 20X Wash Buffer II with H_2O.

8. Prepare working solution for biotin-conjugated antibodies. After brief spinning,

   Add 300 µl of 1x blocking buffer to the Biotin-Conjugated Antibody tube. Mix gently.

Note: the diluted biotin-conjugated antibodies can be stored at 4^0C for 2-3 days.

9. Add 70 µl of diluted biotin-conjugated antibodies to each corresponding well. Incubate at room temperature for 2 hours.

Note: incubation may be done at 4^0C for overnight.

10. Wash as directed in steps 5 and then wash 3 times with 150 µl of 1X Wash Buffer II at room temperature with shaking. 2 min per wash. Completely remove wash buffer II in each wash step.

11. Add 70 µl of 1,500 fold diluted Fluorescent dye-conjugated streptavidin (after brief spinning, add 1.5 ml of Blocking Buffer to Fluorescent dye-conjugated streptavidin tube) to each array. Cover the incubation chamber with Adhesive film. Cover the plate with aluminum foil to avoid exposure to light or incubate in dark room.

12. Incubate at room temperature for 1 to 2 hours.

Note: incubation may be done at 4^0C for overnight.

13. Wash with Wash Buffer I **twice** as directed in steps 5.

B. Fluorescence Detection

1. Decant excess Wash Buffer from wells.

2. Disassemble the slide out of the incubation frame and chamber.

3. Place the whole slide in a 50 ml centrifuge tube, add enough Wash Buffer I (about 30 ml) to cover the whole slide and gently shake at room temperature for 10 minutes. Decant Wash Buffer I. Repeat Wash Buffer I once. Wash with Wash Buffer II (about 30 ml) with gentle shake at room temperature for 10 minutes. Or wash using slide chamber. Rinse the slide with distilled H_2O.

4. Remove water droplets by centrifuge at 1,000 rpm for 3 minutes and then let slide dry completely in air at least 20 minutes (protect from light). Make sure the slides are absolutely dry before the scanning procedure.

5. Image the signals using laser scanner such Axon GenePix using cy3 channel.

Note: we recommend scanning slides right after experiment. You also can store the slide at –20^0C in dark for several days. If you do not have a laser scanner,RayBioteh can provide service for you. Just simply send your slide to us and we will take care of it.

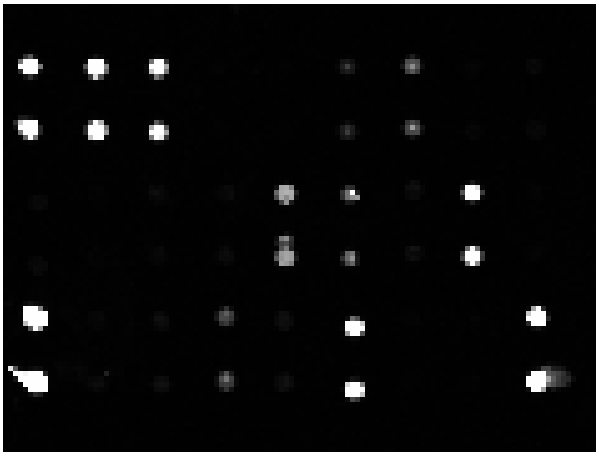
V. Interpretation of Results:

The following figure shows RayBio® Rat Cytokine Antibody Array G 1 probed with different cell culture supernatant. The images were captured using laser scanner. The biotin-conjugated protein produces positive signals, which can be used to identify the orientation and to compare the relative expression levels among the different wells.

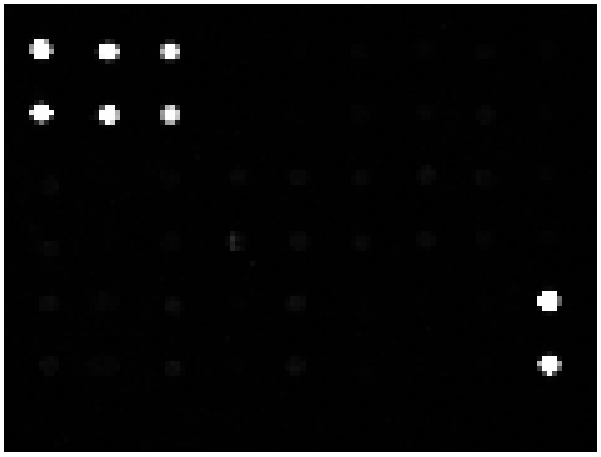
The signal intensities obtained from laser scanner can simply be imported into our analysis tool. The analysis tool will help you:

- Locate your signal intensities to antibody array map
- Link the protein to website for more detailed information on the particular protein
- Protein list sorting
- Average signal intensities
- Subtract background
- Normalize the data from different samples
- Obtain protein level comparison charts among different samples

This analysis tool is very simple and affordable, which will not only assist in compiling and organizing your data, but also reduces your calculations to a "copy and paste" step.



Conditioned medium



Negative Control

If you do not use our **RayBio® Analysis Tool,** you can locate the cytokines by referring to RayBio® Rat cytokine Antibody Array G series 1.

Normalization and comparison

For biomarker discovery or for analysis of large number of arrays, great attention must be paid to the normalization. Our antibody array design includes several controls for normalization and comparison of arrays performing in different membranes and different experiments (for more information please read the reference 17).

Positive control. Positive control is biotinylated protein. It can be used to normalize the streptavidin incubation step. If the positive signals from different array membranes are similar, positive control is a simple and effective way for normalization.

Negative control. Negative control is BSA. Normally, it should only give a background reading.

RayBio® Rat Antibody Array G - Series 1

Detect 19 cytokines in one experiment.

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
1	Pos 1	Pos 2	Pos 3	Neg	Neg	CINC-2	CINC-3	CNTF	Fractalkine
2	Pos 1	Pos 2	Pos 3	Neg	Neg	CINC-2	CINC-3	CNTF	Fractalkine
3	GM-CSF	IFN-γ	IL-1α	IL-1β	IL-4	IL-6	IL-10	LIX	Leptin
4	GM-CSF	IFN-γ	IL-1α	IL-1β	IL-4	IL-6	IL-10	LIX	Leptin
5	MCP-1	MIP-3α	β-NGF	TIMP-1	TNF-α	VEGF	Neg	Neg	Pos 1
6	MCP-1	MIP-3α	β-NGF	TIMP-1	TNF-α	VEGF	Neg	Neg	Pos 1

RayBio® Rat Cytokine Antibody Array G series 2

(for simultaneous detection of 34 rat cytokines)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	POS 1	POS 2	POS 3	NEG	Activin A	Agrin	B7-2/CD86	beta-NGF	CINC-1	CINC-2alpha	CINC-3	CNTF
2	POS 1	POS 2	POS 3	NEG	Activin A	Agrin	B7-2/CD86	beta-NGF	CINC-1	CINC-2alpha	CINC-3	CNTF
3	Fas Ligand	Fractalkine	GM-CSF	ICAM-1	IFN-gamma	IL-1alpha	IL-1beta	IL-1 R6	IL-2	IL-4	IL-6	IL-10
4	Fas Ligand	Fractalkine	GM-CSF	ICAM-1	IFN-gamma	IL-1alpha	IL-1beta	IL-1 R6	IL-2	IL-4	IL-6	IL-10
5	IL-13	Leptin	LIX	L-Selectin	MCP-1	MIP-3alpha	MMP-8	PDGF-AA	Prolactin R	RAGE	Thymus Chemokine-1	TIMP-1
6	IL-13	Leptin	LIX	L-Selectin	MCP-1	MIP-3alpha	MMP-8	PDGF-AA	Prolactin R	RAGE	Thymus Chemokine-1	TIMP-1
7	TNF-alpha	VEGF	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG	POS 1
8	TNF-alpha	VEGF	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG	NEG	POS 1

Abbreviations: IP-10, Interferon-inducible protein-10; LAP, latency associated peptide (TGF-β1); LIF, leukocyte inhibitory factor. MMP, Matrix Metalloproteinase; Pos, positive control; Neg, negative control. All other are used standard abbreviations.

RayBiotech, Inc., the protein array pioneer company, strives to research and develop new products to meet demands of the biomedical community. RayBio's patent-pending technology allows detection of over 180 cytokines, chemokines and other proteins in a single experiment. Our format is simple, sensitive, reliable and cost effective. Products include: Cytokine Arrays, Chemokine Arrays, ELISA kits, Phosphotyrosine kits, Recombinant Proteins, Antibodies, and custom services.

1. Antibody arrays
   Cytokine antibody array
   - Human cytokine antibody arrays
   - Mouse cytokine antibody arrays
   - Rat cytokine antibody arrays

   Pathway- or disease-focused antibody arrays

Inflammation antibody array
Angiogensis antibody array
Chemokine antibody array
Growth factor antibody array
MMP antibody array
Atherosclerosis antibody array

Quantibody arrays for quantitative measurement of cytokine and other protein concentraton

Phosphorylation antibody arrays

Biotin label-based antibody arrays for high density antibody arrays.

Antibody analysis tool, software

2. ELISA
3. Cell-based phosphorylation assay
4. Custom antibody arrays
5. Antibody
6. Recombinant protein
7. Peptide
8. Protein arrays

RayBiotech also provides excellent custom service:

1. Antibody arrays
2. Protein arrays
3. Peptide synthesis
4. Production of recombinant protein and antibody
5. Peptide arrays
6. Phosphorylation arrays
7. ELISA

Just simply send your samples and we will do the assay for you.

Technology transfer program

Have you developed technologies or reagents interested to the scientific and research community? RayBiotech can help you commercialize your technologies, reagents and dream.

VI. Troubleshooting guide

Problem	Cause	Recommendation
Weak signal	Inadequate detection	Check laser power and PMT parameters
	Inadequate reagent volumes or improper dilution	Check pipetters and ensure correct preparation
	Short incubation times	Ensure sufficient incubation Time and change sample incubation step to overnight
	Too low protein concentration in sample	Don't make too low dilution Or concentrate sample
	Improper storage of kit	Store kit at suggested temperature
High background	Excess of biotinylated antibodies	Make sure correct amount of antibodies
	Excess of streptavidin	Make sure correct amount of streptavidin
	Inadequate detection	Check laser power And PMT parameters
	dust	Work in clean environment
	Insufficient wash	Increase wash time and use more wash buffer
Uneven signal	Bubbles formed during incubation	Avoid bubble formation during incubation
	Arrays are not completed Covered by reagent	Completely cover arrays with solution

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Note:

RayBio® is the trademark of RayBiotech, Inc.

Cytokine protein arrays are RayBiotech patent-pending technology.

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